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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE condition of General GRANT continues to occupy the attention of the country. The expression of general and hearty sympathy with our great soldier in his sufferings is most gratifying to those who see in such matters a test of the national character. The doctors seem unduly anxious to reassure the public. They constantly report him as being at ease and comfortable, while his son says that he is at no waking instant free from pain. The end may have come before these words reach our readers.

It is too early yet in Mr. CLEVELAND's administration to conclude that there has been any opinion definitely recorded by the people concerning his procedure. In the Ohio elections the issues were either entirely local or State, or compounded of both, and in Chicago the whole question was whether the CARTER HARRISON rule of thieves, gamblers, ballot-box stuffers and vagabonds should continue. In none of these instances was the national situation considered, nor is it fair to presume that it came much into view in Michigan. The fact is that the President has so far made no blunders that really hurt his standing with his own party, and, at the same time, he has done nothing more to displease the Republicans than they fully anticipated. They expected to see Southern men put "in the saddle"—such men as MR. BAYARD selecting old "Copperheads" and Confederate Brigadiers to fill the places now occupied by Union men and soldiers who wore the blue uniform, so that they have not been surprised to see this come to pass. They expected, also, that while there would be an outward and superficial aspect of Civil Service Reform there would be a masked activity of political management, so that when they saw MANNING put in charge of the Treasury, HIGGINS given the gateway to appointments in that great department, all the old auditing officers removed, and other steps of a like nature, it did no more than convince them that the nature of the Democratic animal had not been greatly changed.

Next fall, in the State elections, there will be some expressions of popular opinion on national issues. And by that time Mr. CLEVELAND will have made enough record to pass judgment upon.

MR. HENDRICKS must feel very uncomfortable in reading Mr. MANNING's first report of the condition of the National Treasury. The Indiana statesman made votes by telling uneducated citizens that the Republicans were keeping a surplus of \$400,000,000 in the Treasury, and that its diffusion by

wise measures was needed to put an end to hard times. Mr. MANNING, if he had followed the form of statement which Mr. BOUTWELL devised for the Treasury, would have contradicted Mr. HENDRICKS, while seeming to show that there was something over a quarter of the amount specified. But the new administration evidently feels the necessity of stating the case so strictly as to give no encouragement to financiers of its own party, like Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. BUCKNER. So the debt statement has been so revised as to show the state of the national finances more exactly than heretofore. The result is that there is but \$23,000,000 surplus on hand, too little in Mr. MANNING's opinion to justify any call for funds at present.

This statement bears not only on the wilder proposals to which we have referred, but to the various plans for a large and rapid reduction of the surplus. It forces upon the Free Traders the unpleasant fact that they have lost the fulcrum by which they hoped to overthrow our protective system. Their cry was that the country was prostrated industrially, because the government was taking too much money from the people. And they would admit of no remedy for this but a large reduction of the duties on imports. They gave no heed, when Protectionists reminded them that a reduction of duties below the protective point would be sure to cause an increase in the surplus, by stimulating importations. They now take up this very principle, for which they had no use three months ago. *The Post*, of Washington, and *The Times*, of New York, both admit that this is no time for a reduction in the national revenue. But they urge reduction in duties, as before, and on the ground that lower duties will cause at least no fall in the receipts. It is "Heads I win, tails you lose," with these gentlemen, all the time. *The Times* even exults in the new exhibit as proving that Mr. RANDALL's plan for abolishing the internal revenue duties is out of the question! Yet three months ago it regarded that plan as one which was the alternative to tariff reduction!

THE Legislature of New Jersey has adjourned after a useful, but uneventful session. There were no great questions like that of railroad taxation up for settlement. The conduct of the members was generally decent. A bout of profane swearing in open session, like that of a year ago, was not heard. There was no more quarrelling with Governor ABBETT than the case seemed to call for. And beyond the change of State Superintendent of Public Schools, no remarkable blunder was achieved. And

yet New Jersey seems able to sustain an annual session of the Legislature and to find plenty of work for it. It is small Commonwealths like our own which find a session every other year enough.

THE prompt protest of the Christian ministers of Philadelphia against allowing Mr. JOHN L. SULLIVAN and another ruffian to bemal each other in public had the effect of wakening Mayor SMITH to a sense of his duty as the executor of the laws. Not only was the SULLIVAN-RYAN match stopped, but the police have had instructions to ascertain where this and other illegal "amusements" are practiced that an end may be put to them. It cannot be said that Mr. SMITH has shown any remarkable amount of firmness and decision in the matter. He has forfeited the public confidence both by failing to act as soon as he knew of the proposed fight, by yielding his own interpretation of the law under pressure, and by calling a conference of his political friends to ask their advice. The Mayor can have but one adviser,—the officer whom the city has entrusted with the interpretation of the law for his guidance.

A VERY instructive passage of diplomacy between England and the United States has come to light in an English blue book. It seems that last October the British Parliament proposed a treaty of reciprocity as regards our commerce with her West Indian islands. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN rejected the basis proposed, and suggested another. In this the most curious feature was a proposal that the special advantages conveyed to the United States should not be conferred upon any other country by a "most favored nation clause." Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked nothing of the sort from any other of the countries with which he negotiated such treaties. Why did he ask it as regards Jamaica? It may have been to get from the British Government an expression of opinion as to the force of such clauses. Had that government said: "It is hardly necessary to stipulate that, for the concessions of reciprocity treaties are not covered by such clauses," our Secretary of State would have been well pleased. He would have found it easier to carry his long list of reciprocity treaties through the Senate, for they would have been freed from a very grave objection. But Her Majesty's government said exactly the opposite. They said, in substance: "The advantages conveyed by reciprocity treaties are covered by 'most favored nation' clauses in other treaties. We cannot pledge ourselves to grant you favors which will be withheld from every one else. It

would be a grave breach of international law if we did."

This is enough to put us on our guard against all such treaties, until we have had clause struck out of the long series of commercial treaties we negotiated in 1815-18. Whatever favor we give to Mexico, to Hawaii, to San Domingo, we give also to Spain, to France, to Great Britain and to all their colonies. This is international law, as both England and France construe it. The latter gives England all the concessions she makes to Belgian trade, just because her treaty of commerce with England contains this clause. And we have no doubt it would be the doctrine of the Supreme Court, if the importers of Dutch sugar were to carry thither the claim they based on the free admission of Hawaiian sugar.

THE death of Dr. WILLIAM ELDER takes away another of the political leaders of a former generation. A Whig who had taken part in the great HARRISON campaign of 1840; a Free Soiler who had supported MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency; a Republican who had been in the party from its very inception—Dr. ELDER had an honorable and serviceable record in American politics. From first to last he held to the Whig principle of "Protection to American Industry," and it is by his two books on Political Economy that posterity will know him best. But he impressed his friends with the feeling that there was a greater capacity in the man than was represented in his books or his public achievements. They had the feeling that he never gave the WILLIAM ELDER they knew the chance to make himself known to the world. And they always will cherish a regard for him much greater than his works seem to warrant. But his books have unmistakable merits. In his "Questions of the Day" he popularized Mr. CAREY's doctrines as none of the latter's disciples had ever done. While following closely in the master's line of thought he was able to divest his statements of much that was extraneous and embarrassing, and to bring to bear for their illustration a great body of fact and of suggestion, which was fresh and effective. For this reason his books were useful in a high degree, apart from the purely original discussions—as on Co-operation—which they contained.

As many of our readers know, the ELDER family has given us two economists. Dr. CYRUS ELDER, of Johnstown, author of "A Free Trade Paradise and Other Sketches," is a nephew of Dr. WILLIAM ELDER.

A NUMBER of second rate authors have signed an address calling upon the people to press the need of international copyright in next Congress. We regret to observe the absence of first rate names for the addresses, Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER being about the best known. We heartily second the address, but suggest that these authors will achieve nothing unless they can under the interests of authors in the matter from those of publishers.

It is reported by the Agricultural Department that much less wheat has been sown

this year by our Western farmers, the bad prices of last year having discouraged them from undertaking this crop. Because of this and of the failure of the winter wheat in some localities, there is nearly twenty per cent less wheat coming forward than there was at this time last year. It is true that more spring wheat will be sown when this difference comes to be known. But the spring crop is so much more exposed to the ravages of insects, and so much more dependent on the long continuance of hot weather, that it is not likely to fill the gap. That we should produce less agricultural produce than in other years is not desirable. But it is very desirable that there should be a greater variety in our products. As yet only sorghum has been suggested as a substitute for wheat, and with a view to producing a larger amount of sugar and syrup at home. It is encouraging to know that the new Commissioner of Agriculture believes in sorghum, and means to give it every chance. He even thinks of reappointing Dr. PETER COLLIER, its great champion, to the post of chemist of the bureau. But sorghum is not our only resource. We import great amounts of rice, although upland rice grows over the country from Virginia to Minnesota, and might be developed by culture into an equality with marsh rice. Japan cultivates a large variety of esculent bulbs—calladiums, lilies, etc.—which could be grown in America to great advantage. And we have many native plants, which furnish fibres that might be used as substitutes for flax and hemp, if they were given a fair trial. Flax and hemp are but weeds, whose usefulness for ropes, cordage and clothing was found by experiment.

The days of wheat and pork alone on the American farm are numbered. We should not only look to foreign countries to see what they have that may be useful, but pay some attention to our native plants. With the exception of corn, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and egg plant, North America has added nothing to the list of articles of food. All the rest of the things we cultivate came originally from Europe or South America.

MICHIGAN is a Republican State, yet the Republicans have lost it by from 15,000 to 20,000 majority. The winners in this case are not the Democrats, as the telegraphic dispatches tell us, but a fusion ticket of Greenbackers and Democrats. Even this would have failed, had not the Prohibitionists put a third ticket in the field. It is true that the Republicans carried the State for Mr. BLAINE last November, in the face of all these difficulties. But more Republicans will vote for a Prohibition ticket in an off election than in a Presidential year. We do not see, therefore, that the Democrats have much reason in the congratulations they have exchanged over this very dubious victory.

In Ohio the city elections were awaited by both parties with great anxiety. The one chance of the Democracy in Ohio is to effect a secure foothold in the large and growing cities of the State. They showed their anxiety on this point by the barefacedly

partisan measures adopted in the Legislature to secure these cities to their party. But they lost them nearly all last Tuesday. Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo, even Mansfield—where they have had their way for twelve years—were lost to them. The prospect is that Mr. McLEAN's hope of succeeding Mr. SHERMAN in the Senate will prove a delusion. He and his friends have not deserved success. The Ohio Democracy, under Mr. PENDLETON and Mr. THURMAN, was a party of principles, though frequently of wrong principles. Mr. McLEAN and his friends seem to have no principle but to defeat the Republicans. Their tergiversation in the matter of the SCOTT law was enough of itself to rob them of public respect. And their municipal legislation was such a shameless invasion of popular rights to effect a partisan advantage as must have roused any self-respecting city to defeat their candidates.

THE election in Chicago, whether Mr. CARTER HARRISON has or has not acquired a fresh lease of the power he has so grossly abused—which at this writing is uncertain—probably will prove only the first act of an interesting political drama. The friends of good government in that city expected a good many outrageous doings from Mr. HARRISON's supporters. They telegraph that they have not been disappointed. They had made preparations to watch the offenders, collect evidence, and carry the matter into the Courts. They had a fund of \$112,000 and secured the services of 9000 persons to attend the poles. They probably have plenty of material, and they seem to be determined to use it. The result may be the same as with those Philadelphia politicians of whom Mr. MOUAT is the best known example. It would be wrong to say that our elections since these men were punished always have been conducted with honesty and purity. But at least there has been none of that insolent defiance of law and right which used to prevail, and which is so demoralizing to any community. If there has been cheating it has been in secret and in fear, which is a great gain.

THE annual break-up of the ice on our rivers and lakes is one of the events which gives us the assurance that summer is coming. But on the banks of many rivers it is a time of great danger. This year the peril to life and the destruction of property has been much less than usual. Our own Susquehanna—the stream whose euphonious name attracted the regards of COLERIDGE and SOUTHEY in their Pantisocratic period—is the most notable river in this respect. It might be described as a glacier bed, of periodic character. Through the warm months of the year it is a channel nearly a mile wide, with a depth of water varying from a few inches to a few feet. It fills none of the purposes for which a river may be said to exist, being no more navigable than a creek. In the winter it heaps up ice in grand masses, which threaten life and devastate property at several points along its banks when the thaw comes. But it is then that it becomes useful in floating down to tide water the harvest of our forests in the interior.

ABOUT a year ago there was a large emigration from Ohio to Western Virginia. Many farmers were attracted by the superior cheapness of good lands in the sister State, and thought to grow rich by raising food in a region where the products of food is the only industry. As in all such cases, they faced the risk of a famine, and it now is upon them. Famines, as we have said repeatedly, occur only in exclusively agricultural communities. They had one in Patrick county, Va., some years ago. And these farmers ought to have known that the lands they were buying were just as dear as those they left. The value of land depends not upon the intrinsic qualities of the soil, but upon labor which has been expended on it or on land in its vicinity. And no labor raises the value of land so fast as does that laid out in building and working factories. Naturally the soil of Virginia is worth more than that of Pennsylvania. But Pennsylvania averages \$49.00 an acre, while Virginia is worth but \$10.89.

"APOSTLES" TAYLOR and CANNON have sent a letter to the Spring Conference of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. That they should write instead of attending in person is an implicit confession that they are hiding from the officers of the government, although they say no proceedings had been taken against them at the time when they found it safest to leave Salt Lake City. They call attention to the fact that but two per cent of the male members of the church have married polygamously, and protest against the injustice of disturbing and annoying the rest on their account. The truth is that the utmost pains have been taken to avoid disturbing the monogamous majority. Even these Apostles do not venture to say that any of those who have been convicted, or even arrested on the charges of polygamy, were not polygamists. The government has discriminated wisely and firmly between the Mormon faith and this illegal practice, which is condemned in their own sacred book. The "reign of terror" which they say exists in Utah is confined to the too much married. The Apostles resent the comparison of polygamy with Suttee, which the British Government put down in Asia, and say that polygamy is practiced by millions of the Queen's subjects in India, without any interference from the law. So it is by our American Indians. The Hindoo, like the Red Indian has certain rights to his own methods, derived from the priority of his civilization. English law is not applied to India in any other matter. The native law, with some necessary modifications, is the code of the country. But polygamy is practiced only by a decreasing minority of the natives, and is discouraged in a mild but effective way by the government. It is another matter when white men, without the slightest claim to any exemption from the operation of our laws, set up on our territory a polygamous sect, and start a propaganda of their opinions among our people.

THE insurrection of the half breeds in the Canadian Northwest is not a very large affair, but it seems likely to prove very

troublesome. M. RIEL and his associates have distance, bad weather and bad roads in their favor; and the troops which have set out for the scene of the troubles have suffered enough already for a whole campaign. That the Irish Nationalists of America are giving, or are about to give any assistance to the half breeds, we do not believe. Their hostility to Canada is not keen enough to make them go to such trouble. And they know that England, so far from being annoyed by their embarking in such an enterprise, would be glad to see one-half of them struggling with the mud and snow of the Northwest, and the other on the sands of the Sudan. The talk of aid to RIEL and EL MAHDI is talk only.

THE first battle between the Guatemalan army, under General BARRIOS, and the forces of the Central American States, which resists military unification, appears to have been final. The would-be dictator was defeated and killed, and a truce of a month has followed his death. This is as happy a solution as could have been reached. But it is to be hoped that Central America will protect itself against farther attempts of the sort by a peaceful unification under a Federal government. Nothing less will suffice to deprive political adventurers of a good rallying cry.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales reached Ireland last Wednesday. Up to the hour of their landing the Home Rule party had adhered to their purpose to remain silent spectators of their progress. All the principal municipalities had voted to present no addresses, and it is only at Dublin Castle and in the "loyal" North that any official expression of welcome will be offered.

To make the best of a bad situation, the loyal element has organized Citizens' Committees in several large cities, to offer the welcome refused by the authorities, and in Dublin the Castle influence with the tradesmen sufficed to secure a show of welcome. In other cities it probably will be different. This visit will only serve to draw the line more sharply between the national party and the "West Britons." The visit of these royal personages will winnow the Irish people into two hostile parties—a result which certainly will not conduce to the peace of the island. Every man who takes part in the welcome, will be a marked man with the common people.

That this should be the situation in Ireland, shows how great the change in public sentiment since the Queen's last visit, when all classes went into raptures of loyalty. Ireland has come to know what she wants, and finds it is not sovereigns of the House of Brunswick.

OUT of the political chaos in France has emerged a "scratch" ministry, headed by M. BRISSON and M. DE FREYCINET. The former is the clever journalist, who has been serving as the President of the Chamber of Deputies. The latter is the French Protestant whom GAMBETTA brought to the front on discovering how much capacity he had shown in managing some lesser department of the government. M. DE FREY-

CINET's former attempt to manage a ministry, and his recent failure to construct one, do not seem to show that his capacity for high politics is equal to his ambition. But this combination may pull through until a general election is had.

As for China the Ministry is ready to make peace, but resolved to be ready for prolonged war. As China offers the evacuation of Tonquin, there seems every likelihood that hostilities will soon be at an end.

WAR between England and Russia once more appears imminent. The peaceful appearance has passed by, and the feeling is strong at London that a conflict is inevitable.

The reasons why war is likely must be kept in view in forming an intelligent judgment in regard to the matter. The great reason of all is the belief, strongly entertained amongst the English people, that Russia is their natural enemy; that she is especially their enemy in the East; that she has formed and maintained the purpose to aggrandize herself by the acquisition of the territory adjoining her, and that this aggrandizement so threatens England's possessions in India that a war, at some time or another, is inevitable. This, we say, is an English belief. It is held amongst military men, and in the circles of official people. It may be seen reflected continually in the newspapers, magazines and reviews. It is an opinion which appears to be shared by the present Viceroy of India, Lord DUFFERIN. The evidence concerning him is that he thinks the time for war is at hand,—that the advance of Russia menaces India, and that it must be met, now. He apparently does not intend that under his Viceroyship India shall either be detached from England or incur greater risk of detachment.

On the Russian side, the reason for war is that which is reflected in the English apprehensions. The war party in Russia is that which demands the growth of the Empire in Central Asia. For years it has been pushing forward in that direction, and whether or not it hopes to overrun Afghanistan and assail the very gates of India, all its course is the same as if it did entertain such a purpose. The war party has been preparing for a conflict with England, and has been waiting a favorable opportunity. When it saw England entangled in the Sudan it thought the time had come.

Whether there shall be war depends altogether on the control which the war party may be able to exert at St. Petersburg. If it can sway the Czar's counsels it will not shrink from the conflict, but will defy England, and strike her in the face. England is ready, and, as in the case of Lord DUFFERIN, feels that she had better make the struggle now than to wait until Russia is more fully prepared.

Besides the report that a collision has actually occurred, with some loss of life, other items in the recent dispatches signify the imminency of war. From Berlin it is reported that the war party is getting control at St. Petersburg, and that the Czar will appoint General GOURKO and General GOUROPOKINE to leading commands. It is

also announced that Lord ROSEBURY goes from London to Berlin to ask the intervention of Prince BISMARCK. Further it is known that British Consuls, which opened in London on Wednesday at 96 $\frac{3}{4}$, fell at once to 95. This means that London expects war.

ENGLAND is not out of any of her difficulties as yet. She has bought off France from resisting a readjustment of Egyptian finance. She has conceded that the new Egyptian loan shall be under an international guarantee. As this gives France the right to meddle in Egypt if the interest be not paid, it keeps her finger still in the Egyptian pie. England would not have conceded so much if the trouble with Russia about the Afghan frontier had not occurred. And France would not have got this if her trouble in Tonquin had come a month sooner.

That the English shall evacuate the Sudan at once, is the demand made by large Radical meetings in the English cities. It also is demanded by the condition of the British troops. The English soldiers have shown remarkable endurance and indisputable courage. But the climate is too much for them. General WOLSELEY says that he cannot be responsible for their lives, if they are detained under a climate so unhealthy. So we may look for evacuation orders to be sent them any day. It is the more probable, as OSMAN DIGNA has abandoned the post where the English hoped to fight him, and has fallen back upon another whither the English cannot follow him for want of water. They really have nothing left to fight.

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Senate adjourned without taking action on eleven of Mr. CLEVELAND's nominations. This evidently is a foretaste of what the President may expect when the regular session comes. In the case of two out of the nine, there was a test vote. They were nominations of Internal Revenue Collectors in West Virginia and Indiana. It will be remembered that the commissions of the officials in this department never terminate. There is no way to displace them except by removal. The two men now in office were soldiers in the Union army. They have filled their places irreproachably, so that no cause was specified for their removal and the Senate by a strict party vote refused to take the President's nominations from the table. This is an excellent precedent for future action. It means that the President is to be held to his promises in the matter of Civil Service Reform. Where he removes men whose career has been free from offense, his nominees will not be confirmed. And under the legislation adopted to restrain President JOHNSON in 1867, the Senate has almost complete control of the matter. No removal or resignation vacates an office until the new incumbent has qualified, and he cannot do so until confirmed by the Senate. In the recess between the sessions of the Senate the President can only suspend from office. If the Senate at its next session does not concur in the suspension, it falls, and the official resumes his office.

Any breach of this law by either the President or a lesser official is declared "a high misdemeanor," which may lead to impeachment and removal from office.

Under this anti-JOHNSON law the power of the President to change the officials in the public service is limited by the consent of the Senate. Of course the Senate is bound by all the rules of political fair play, and by all considerations of prudence in the matter of setting precedents, to exercise this power with moderation and discrimination. It must not prevent the President from obtaining such a body of subordinates as will enable him to carry on the government on the lines he has chosen. All political offices, from the Cabinet downwards, he must be left free to fill with his political friends. And public opinion will warrant him in insisting on the removal of "offensive partisans," who would be likely to use official position to obstruct his administration of the government. There is a great body of small offices over whose filling and emptying the Senate exercises no control, but most of which come within the scope of the PENDLETON bill. But after all these deductions have been made, there remains a very large discretion in the hands of the Senate, and it is evident that the Republican majority mean to use it. They will not assent to the removal and replacement of officials whose services to the public have been such as command a general approval. They will hold Mr. CLEVELAND to his own maxims about the retention of such as have not been "offensive partisans," wherever the office is not one of political importance.

It is to be regretted that the Senate did not assent to the removal of the Postmaster of Rome, N. Y. It is quite true that the mismanagement in that office has been due to the misconduct of a subordinate, and that the postmaster himself is regarded as a trustworthy man, who will make good the deficit of \$700, which has occurred in the accounts of the office. But a postmaster must be held officially, if not morally, responsible for the misconduct of his subordinates. It is part of his duty to select men who can be trusted, and to keep such an oversight of the office as will leave no room for peculation. It is impossible to acquit the Rome postmaster of neglect in this regard. Had he done his duty, there could not have been a failure to make any proper entry in the office books since July, 1884. Mr. CLEVELAND is therefore quite justified in suspending him until the Senate shall meet again. He might, however, have done it with much less flourish of trumpets, although it must be said that he has done the postmaster the justice of putting the whole case before the public. It is somewhat unfortunate for the President that this case so closely resembles that of Mr. HUBERT O. THOMPSON, who was charged with similar neglect of duty in the office of County Clerk in New York. It suggests comparisons between the President's zeal in this case with the Governor's slowness to act in that.

The case of Miss ADA C. SWEET, pension

agent at Chicago, is certain to give the administration trouble unless the action of the President shall disallow the action of Commissioner BLACK. Miss SWEET is the daughter of the late General SWEET, of the Union army. She was appointed by President GRANT, and, as Mr. BLACK admits, she has discharged the duties of her office to general satisfaction. Her commission does not expire for a year, and she has manifested no intention of sending in her resignation. Mr. BLACK telegraphs to her, asking her resignation to take effect six weeks hence. It might have been supposed that a letter would have served the purpose as well, would have been more respectful to the lady, and would have saved the government the charge for the telegram. The government carries its own letters, but we presume it has to pay for its telegraphing like any other citizen. This is a point which is worth the attention of so economic an administration. It is said that a telegram was preferred to a letter, because the substitution of a Democrat for a Republican in that office was to secure some support Mr. CARTER HARRISON needed in the Chicago city election, which was to come off in a few days. Miss SWEET not only responded with a flat refusal to resign, but telegraphed to Mr. CLEVELAND, laying the facts before him. She means to make the case a test case, to ascertain whether the President regards the principles of reform he has laid down as binding in those of his subordinates who control appointments. We do not think it is to be taken for granted that Mr. CLEVELAND will second Mr. BLACK's partisan zeal in this matter. It is quite true that he already has displaced excellent officials and appointed others of less worth. But when the public attention and his own are focused upon a case in this fashion, he is likely to stand by his principles and to see that the case calls for their application.

A NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARTS AND ITS MISSION.

A movement is on foot to establish a National Society of Arts, or Art League, whose purpose it shall be "to protect and promote the interests of art in the United States." A well-attended meeting has been held in New York for the purpose of effecting the organization of a branch in that city, and it is hoped that similar branches will be established in Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco and other places, and that, acting together, all may form a truly National League. The character of the gentlemen who have given their support to the movement in New York and of the officers chosen to control their organization is an assurance that whatever mistakes are to be made, or however ill-defined the lines of action of the new Society may be, its aims are certainly high and its policy such as to deserve the support of art-lovers everywhere. It is to be hoped that steps will speedily be taken to form a branch organization in Philadelphia, and that the support given to the movement here will be worthy of the important part which our city has hitherto played in furthering the interests of American art. The things which such

an association would find worth doing are many, but it is evident that the question of methods is a very nice one, and one which will require a good deal of skill in the answering.

How to protect and promote the interests of art in the United States—that is the question. The New York Society, which has taken the initiative in adopting a constitution, declares that to achieve this end "it will seek to check fraud and deceit in the traffic in works of art; to oppose, by every legitimate means, bad art in public places; to advance sound art education; to encourage public art exhibitions, both temporary and permanent; to secure legislation in behalf of the true interests of American art and artists; and to establish friendly relations between artists and collectors at home and abroad." This is very well indeed as expressing a purpose, but it is clear enough that the "how" which we are after is not to be stated in such a form with anything like satisfactoriness. The freest discussion ought certainly to be welcome at the present stage of the movement's development, and its friends will not have much difficulty in pointing out some of the things, at least, which the new association ought not to try to do, and some of the ways in which it surely will not succeed.

I, for one, am afraid that our New York friends have begun by laying a little too much stress on the critical function. "It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill," is as true in art as in morals, and at no time has there been any dearth of sharp-tongued critics who were ready enough to show the weak points in any piece of monumental work that the ingenuity of artist ever devised, or the public spirit of any city ever sought to rear. Nor is there the slightest reason to believe that the opinion which such a body would formulate regarding the merits or demerits of any particular work would command any more consideration than is at present accorded to the individual judgment of the few men in any community whose opinion in such matters is ever respected. On the other hand, concerted action is indispensable in building up, in developing, in encouraging, in defending the interests of those on whom all production depends. It is evident enough that any positive good must, after all, be accomplished in this way, while any mistakes that might attend this course would be much more readily pardoned than the crueller ones which sometimes attend the tearing down process can ever be. In an article on this subject, which appeared in last week's issue of the *American Architect*, some advice is given which is sensible enough and timely enough to bear repetition here.

"Take care of the interests of the artists," says the writer, "and the interests of art will take care of themselves. By taking care of the interests of the artists we do not mean, of course, collecting provender in the shape of patronage at random for them, to be carried off by the most selfish and impudent, but the encouragement of industry, the repression of blatant humbug, and, above all, the effectual support of artists against the insensible sharks who delight to make them their prey. Long as is the list of architects 'done' out of their time and labor by persons who laugh to scorn their requests for payment, that of artists crowded to the wall by lying dealers, deluded by fraudulent competitions, cheated of their pay and defrauded of their reputation by every possible means, must be still longer, and the society, or association, or whatever else it may be called, which shall make a duty of demanding and obtaining justice for these poor people will cheer the hearts of artists wherever its operations may penetrate in a way which is certain to show itself in their work."

The writer of the article from which this extract is taken is inclined to regard the competition in historical painting which took place at the Pennsylvania Academy in 1883 as about the most glaring instance of the injustice to which he alludes, and thinks the new organization could hardly find a better thing to do at present than to take up this case where it now stands, *i. e.*, in the courts, "and bring it to a speedy, just and public conclusion, for the benefit alike of the community of artists, whom the novel spectacle of justice done to one of their members would warm into an unwonted cheerfulness and courage, and of the laity, who need sorely to be taught that even if their intentions towards the artists are right, they cannot with impunity constitute themselves the sole judges of the merit of questions in regard to which they happen to have a controversy with them." Whatever may be thought of the opinion which is thus expressed regarding this particular controversy, friends of art everywhere will hardly differ with the writer as far as his position with reference to the main question is concerned. It is not the interests of the collector or the dealer, but that of the artists which are to be promoted. It is not so much that we want to keep bad art out of public places as that we want to put good art in; not so much to defend an innocent public against producers who have something to sell as to encourage the production of something worth buying. The critical function is well enough in its place, of course, and its exercise would form no inconsiderable part of the duties of the proposed association; but it is so easy to find fault, and it takes so much more judgment, as well as courage, to praise judiciously; condemnation is so common and encouragement so rare that the danger to be guarded against is surely in the first of these directions.

In the public places of Philadelphia no statue of Franklin, or Rittenhouse, or Logan, or Bartram, or Pastorius, or William Penn himself, or any other of the men whose lives have added lustre to her name, no statue, not one, good, bad or indifferent, looks down upon the generations which come and go in irreverent ignorance of the lessons their memories ought to teach. We spend millions as if they were water-drops in rearing buildings that shall house with becoming dignity the departments by which the city is governed to-day, but no whisper is heard—nay, it would be laughed to scorn if it were heard—no whisper of any purpose to paint upon their walls or to carve in their courts the only ornament that has any business there, the record of the experiences which make this the dearest of all cities to the student of American history. Critics are cheap as dirt—their services may be had any day—but until an activity is to be chronicled of which there is little sign at present there is small danger that art will suffer from any relaxation of their vigilance.

Now, as the writer of the article from which I have quoted recognizes in the closing paragraph the intentions toward artists of the promoters of the competitions, etc., are all right, the question is entirely one of methods. Those who are familiar with the circumstances attending the competition to which he alludes know well enough that no suspicion of anything but the simplest of motives, and that motive the encouragement of high art in America, ever attached either to the offering of the prizes or to the spirit in which the award (if award it can be called) was made. It was all a mistake, that is all. The mistake of trying to conduct an art competition without recognizing the artists as the persons who ought to know most about their own business; without securing their interest and co-operation by respecting their wishes and honoring their judgment. The

men who could have made the competition a brilliant success held aloof from it from the moment the conditions were announced, as they will do from every one with similar conditions which may be announced in the future. There are two ways of encouraging Art, one consists in honoring her by honoring those who serve her, the other—but the other is the mistake—let not the new association expect to succeed if it assists in perpetuating it. L. W. M.

EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA— EXPLORATIONS IN 1884.

The most notable African journey of discovery that was undertaken during last year was certainly that of Mr. Joseph Thomson, who penetrated through the country of the dreaded Masai to Mount Kenia and Lakes Nawasha and Baringo. These small lakes lie in a north and south depression similar to that which contains the Dead Sea and Wady Arabah. To the east is the plateau known as Kapte in the south, and Lykipia near Naivasha, and on the west the depression is bounded by the escarpment of Mau. The depressed area is sterile, and in some parts desert, with scattered "donyos," or mountains, usually extinct volcanoes. The plateau region is diversified, and reaches 6000, and even 8000, feet above the sea. Parallel with the eastern escarpment run the Aberdare Mountains, which rise to 14,000 feet. Mount Kenia rises very gently from a broad base to a height of about 15,000 feet, and then shoots abruptly upwards as a more or less snow-covered peak for 3000 feet more. Between Lake Baringo and the Victoria Nyanza lies the country of Kavironda, shown upon the maps as covered by the waters of the latter lake. Between Mombasa and the foot of Kavironda extends the broad desert of Duruma, broken only by the highland of the Wateita, with Ndara, Kasigao and other elevations of less than six thousand feet in height. Kilimanjaro has two summits, the rugged, precipitous and time-worn peak Kimawenzi, between 16,000 and 17,000 feet in height, probably the more ancient eruptive cone, and the grand dome of Kibo, which rises to 18,680 feet. All the volcanoes of the region are extinct save one to the west of Kilimanjaro. Numerous streams flow from the southern side of this mountain, and the district is described both by Mr. Thomson and by Mr. H. H. Johnson, who has since resided with Chief Mandara, as lovely in the extreme and clothed with exuberant vegetation. The Masai appear to be a unique race, feeding entirely on meat and milk, and living by war and cattle-stealing.

One of the least-known regions of Africa is that which lies between Abyssinia, the great lakes of the Nile, and the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, and is occupied by the Gallas and Somalis. The attempt of M. Georges Revoil to explore the Somali peninsula resulted in a precipitate retreat—a veritable race for life—and death has been the fate of most of the travelers who during recent years have ventured too far into those regions. The Somali country is a land of steppes, often stony, but occasionally grassy, and the natives are fanatical Mussulmans, always at war among themselves or with their neighbors, and jealous of all intruders. A central district, south of Harar, is known as Ogadine. In spite of warnings from the Sultan of this region not to proceed, the Italian traveler, Sacceni, persisted, and was attacked and killed while his guards were asleep.

Don Juan Sostén (Bol. de la Soc. Geog. de Madrid) gives an account of his travels

in Abyssinia and the Galla country. He ascended the Deyam, reputed to be the highest of the mountains of Tigné (15,240 feet), but found that another peak, Bajuit, was higher. Bajuit was also ascended, and found to be 16,080 feet high. After exploring the forest-covered mountain district of Zebul, Senor Sostén penetrated into the Galla country to the east, discovered the mountain lakes Haic and Ardilbe, and followed the Melle from the former lake to its confluence with the Hanasch.

While exploration has thus been active on the northern and equatorial coast of Eastern Africa, the more southern part has not been neglected. Mr. J. T. Last gives (Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.) an interesting account of an iron-working tribe called the Wa-itumba, and dwelling in the Humba Hills, between 6° 30' and 7° south latitude, and 36° 30' and 37° east longitude. This tribe has been much reduced by the operations of the slave-traders. Mr. O'Neill arrived at Mozambique February 4th, after a journey of over 1400 miles of before unexplored territory. He reports that Lake Shirwa or Kilwa is much smaller than was supposed, and that the Lujenda, the southern branch of the Rovuma, does not have its source in that lake. The Lujenda flows directly out of the small and narrow Lake Amaramba, which is connected with Lake Chiuta, a marshy sheet of water communicating with swamps which lie to the southward, nearer to Lake Kilwa. It is just possible that in times of great overflow there may be a temporary connection between Moratenga Swamp and Lake Kilwa. Mr. O'Neill speaks of the shallowing of Lake Shirwa, and Mr. H. Drummond reports that the region south of it is evidently the dried-up bed of a larger lake. Mr. O'Neill speaks very favorably of the Lomcuc and Makua, who inhabit the region between Lake Kilwa and the Indian Ocean. The country is fertile and thickly populated. None of its numerous rivers seem to be navigable. Numuli Peak, 8500 to 9000 feet high, forms a striking feature of the country, and is regarded with reverence almost amounting to worship.

According to Mr. Anderson's account and map of the region between the Orange and Vaal rivers and the Zambesi, the chief sources of the Vaal are in a region called New Scotland, where there are numerous small lakes, among them Lake Cressie (5813 feet). The Chobe and Cubango rise further north than was supposed. Most of the rivers of the Kalahara region consist, during the greater part of the year, of stretches of water alternating with dry beds. Between Lake Ngami and the great Makarakara Salt Vlei the Zonga runs eastward in April and May, and westward in June and July, while Lake Ngami is connected with the Zambesi by the Matabe, which leaves the Zonga near its mouth. This Matabe is usually an outlet, but runs southward when there is no overflow. It is in the southeastern part of this region and on the southwest frontier of the Transvaal that the two Boer republics of Stella-Land and Land Goosen have been formed. The sources of the Limpopo or Crocodile river are upon the northern slope of the great water-parting that runs across the Transvaal south of Pretoria, and the small lake from which flows its affluent, the Marico, is only ten miles from the eye or lake-source of the Molapo, an affluent of Orange river.

The region recently annexed by Germany lies between Orange river on the south and the Nourse or Cunene, which forms the southern boundary of the Portuguese dominions, on the north. Eastward the limits are undefined, but Great Fish river, which rises in 22° 40' south latitude and enters Orange river about ninety miles from its mouth, is a sort of natural boundary toward

the South. The region bordering the coast is barrenness itself, but the upper courses of the Swakop, Kuisip and Omaruru are by Mr. Anderson said to be in a fertile country among granite mountains, some of which are 9000 feet high. Most of Ovampo-Land, between the Cunene and the Kalahara district, is a high and healthy table land.

Between the Transvaal and the sea, north of Natal, lies the Zulu country, within which a Boer republic has recently been established, and north of this the Sabi flows through the lands of Uruzila. The plateau region near the head waters of this river is reported by Mr. Selons to be high, well-watered and in every way fitted for European occupation. W. N. L.

REVIEWS.

REPORT ON THE FORESTRY OF AMERICA, EXCLUSIVE OF MEXICO. Pp. 612. With 39 quarto maps and atlas of 16 folio maps.

This is Volume IX. of the Tenth Census series—a long-expected book, which it was supposed would give important aid in determining just how near our forests are to extermination, and furnish data on which correct forest legislation might be based. To say that it comes fully up to all reasonable expectation is but moderate praise. Beside such statistics as are fairly within the scope of census limitation, in the narrower sense to which many would confine such a report, there is an immense mass of facts given in tabular form, which are of vast importance to the individual worker, and yet which have required such an outlay of time and money to obtain, that without government aid they must long have been unknown. For example, we have the "Fuel Value," "Strength of Wood," "Comparative Values" of wood, "Tannin Values," "Specific Values," and relations of our different kinds of wood to various strains. Of course, it is evident that such tables belong to no special census. They embody facts which are true for all time, and which will form a basis upon which the most intelligent uses may be made of our forest resources. They are, in our forest literature, absolute unique in conception and also in thoroughness of execution. Prof. Stephen Sharpless is mainly responsible for them.

The purely botanical portions of the volume are the work of Professor Sargent, who was also the special agent of the census and hence the recognized author of the volume. His work, though not less laborious and important than that of Professor Sharpless, does not, from the nature of the case, always admit of being reduced to tabular form. He gives the range, height, general wood character, fruit character and economic relations for each of the 412 tree or tree-like species within our dominion. This of itself is a most important addition to our knowledge, because Professor Sargent has supplemented the information derivable from others by a vast personal fund acquired from many years of special study in that direction. It simply comes to this: that we have now exact and reliable information for each species, which can be trusted so far as it goes, instead of the inexact and too often unreliable teaching that up to this time we were obliged to accept.

It is quite as impossible to make a brief review of this volume as it is to condense the kernel of a nut. It is already concentrated. Hence one must refer to the volume itself. However, some few facts may be brought to the front here. During the census year timber was used as follows in the United States:

Saw logs.....	\$139,836,869
Fuel (estimated) for domestic purposes.....	306,950,040
Fuel by railroads.....	5,126,714
For burning brick and tile.....	3,978,331
In production of precious metals.....	2,874,593

Iron manufacture, as charcoal.....	4,726,114
Railroad ties.....	9,806,247
Hoop-poles.....	1,947,316

It appears further, without counting the fences used by the railroads, that probably \$100,000,000 went for fencing in farms and about houses. Professor Sargent thinks that, were the total value of the forest crop counted up, it would have aggregated in the census year not less than \$700,000,000.

The extracts given above are instructive in one way—as showing how much of this expenditure of timber is sheer waste. Thus most of the fences, hoop-poles and very much of the charcoal and fuel are to be regarded as pernicious drains, which are with undue haste exhausting what timber yet remains to us. That comparatively new industry—making wood-pulp—uses up yearly about \$2,000,000 worth of wood.

There is a most striking map giving the character of fuel used over our domain. It is hard to believe that the regions where coal is the exclusive fuel are mere spots on our whole area. Suppose we put it in this way: Divide our whole area up into 177 equal parts. In less than forty of these coal will be used in greater or less quantity. In about twenty-five of the forty the fuel will be coal exclusively. South of latitude 36½° there is not a coal-burning spot on our map, save the one almost invisible area about Santa Fe, in New Mexico. The tables inform us that during the census year, in the United States, forest fires reduced to smoke and ashes property to the value of \$25,462,250. For the same time our loss in this State is set down at \$3,043,723. It is hard to see how any facts could more clearly indicate one healthy direction for legislation to take, especially when we remember that railroads are the chief incendiaries. If the present penalties do not make it worth while to put effective spark-consumers on engines, probably heavier ones might. Or if such consumers are not yet invented, a more vigorous law might lead to their invention.

This census report is a monumental work, which will supply the material out of which statisticians, scholars, mechanics and legislators will draw information for many a year. A large portion of it will be as true a hundred years hence as now. J. T. R.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF ECONOMICS.

An Inaugural Lecture Given in the Senate House at Cambridge, February 24, 1885. By Alfred Marshall, M. A., Professor of Political Economy in the University of Cambridge. Pp. 57. London: Macmillans.

The death of Henry Fawcett left other vacancies than that in the British Post-office. One of the most important was in the Cambridge Professorship of Political Economy. In making choice of a man to fill his place, the University hardly could have done better than it has. It has chosen Mr. Alfred Marshall. He is still a young man, with many years of usefulness before him to all seeming. He already has shown his zealous interest in his science by his discharge of the duty of lecturer in the University Extension Course in certain large English towns, and by his little work on the "Economics of Industry." On the title-page of that book Mary Paley Marshall is named as co-author. From this we infer that Professor Marshall resembles his predecessor in having a wife who is his co-worker in his own science, though we are happy to say that he has not the same necessity for such aid.

Mr. Marshall begins his inaugural with the accustomed complimentary reference to his predecessor. As also is usual, he speaks of Professor Fawcett as an economist in much higher terms than the facts will warrant. In truth Mr. Fawcett has very little

claim to be mentioned beside such economists as Mill, Bagehot, or even Cliffe Leslie. His was an intellect that was certain to receive harm from the dominant tone of economic discussion in the years when he took himself to its earnest study. He remained in a large degree insensible to the new and humanizing influences which began to fructify its arid wastes in recent decades. His books are worthy of all Mr. Marshall says of the conscientiousness shown in their preparation. But it must be regretted that the Cambridge professorship in Mr. Fawcett's hands never experienced that surrender of political economy to humanity which Mr. Toynbee celebrates in the opening sentence of his remarkable book. Let us not be misunderstood; Mr. Fawcett was a humanitarian and a philanthropist in a very high degree. There is nothing in his record more honorable than his being greeted by the Hindoo people as their representative in Parliament. But all this was a thing apart from his political economy, and it never was brought into any relation to it. His books seem to us to perpetuate the old idolatry of competition more than those of any other eminent English economist of recent years.

Mr. Marshall recognizes the new spirit in the economic science and literature of our times. He is at some pains to make out that it is a change rather of spirit than of method. He thinks it always was an unfair charge against the English economists that they neglected facts. Many of themselves might be quoted against him on this point, and especially Mr. Senior's famous sentence in his letter to De Tocqueville. Mr. Marshall himself stands for the orthodox methods, as he understands these; but his understanding is not that of the ordinary economists of former generations. He even throws Ricardo overboard in this comparison, declaring that the Jew in him was too much for the Englishman! He thinks the rise in the biological sciences into an importance formerly held by the mathematico-physical sciences has had much to do with the new attitude of the economists. This seems to us to be an implicit admission of what he is denying explicitly. The method of the latter group of sciences is very largely *a priori* and led the early economists to put their trust in that method unduly. In the latter observation plays a much greater part, and their organon of method is necessarily *a posteriori*. It was Mr. Carey, living in a scientific city where the biological sciences were especially studied, who first suggested the analogous lines of thought in economic study.

Mr. Marshall, like all the later English economists, tries to maintain that the blunders of the early economists do not extend to their treatment of questions of money and international trade. This is the saving clause by which a line is drawn around all concessions. The *Laissez Faire* theory is admitted to have broken down almost everywhere else, but not there. Its other idols are seen to be "the work of men's hands," but not this. Here is the last sanctuary of the economic faith. To all of which we remark that what Mr. Bagehot said of the old political economy is true of much of the new. It is English political economy in the sense of being "made for England."

PRaise SONGS OF ISRAEL. A New Rendering of the Book of Psalms. By John De Witt, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., a member of the American Old Testament Revision Company. Pp. xix and 217, great octavo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

We have had two remarkable English versions of the Book of Psalms in the last eighteen years. That by Four Friends (pub-

lished by the Macmillans) broke ground by applying the exegetical principles of Ewald in both translation and exposition. It has gone through at least three editions, besides an abridgment. That by Mr. T. K. Cheyne appeared last year in the Parchment Library series, and applied the same principles still more rigorously. And now a more conservative theologian of America gives us a version in which he seeks to apply those principles of grammar which Ewald was the first to formulate, if not the first to discover. These refer especially to the tenses of the Hebrew verb. Formerly it was said that Hebrew had no present tense, but only a past and a future. It now is seen that tense in our sense does not exist in Hebrew at all, and that the two forms of the verb once classed as past and future are in strictness to be called the perfect and the imperfect. In other words, the grammarians have discarded out of Semitic grammar a distinction borrowed from that of the Aryan languages, and not applicable to Hebrew. The effect of this is to give the translator far greater freedom of movement, and to justify many apparent liberties taken in the older versions, while suggesting many others like them. On the other hand the modern translator has a great help to definiteness in his work in the discovery of parallelism as the form of Hebrew poetry, a discovery that dates only from last century.

In comparing Dr. De Witt's translation with the others we have mentioned, we are struck first of all with the general accuracy of the Bible version, as vindicated by these independent modern translations. We find whole Psalms in which the old version is an adequate rendering of the sense, and the new differ only in small touches which are useful but not essential to the understanding of the poet's meaning. In other cases the rearrangement of the tenses and a closer acquaintance with Oriental usage has enabled the translator to bring out the meaning more definitely. On the other hand, we find in none of them that linguistic felicity which characterizes the Bible version. They have not the sense for words, which marks the great masters of English.—Coleridge, for instance. Mr. Cheyne seems to think that this can be had only at the expense of faithfulness in translation, but he is mistaken. The truth is, that Hebrew scholars are but rarely masters of literary art; and even a knowledge of Greek is shown by the revised New Testament to be no assurance of a power to write grammatical and intelligible English. We cannot pronounce upon the comparative claims of the three versions to reproduce the original. Judging them simply as English work, we do not find Dr. De Witt at all behind the other versions. Perhaps his more conservative instinct, by keeping him from making alterations in many places, has kept him nearer to the rhythm of the old version. We append specimens of all three, taking as the basis of comparison the cxxviii Psalm:

Four Friends (1867).

Except Jehovah build the house,
Their labor is but lost that built it;
Except Jehovah keep the city,
The watchman watcheth but in vain;
It is but lost labor that ye haste to rise up early,
And so late take rest, and eat the bread of
carefulness;
He blesteth His beloved while they sleep.
Lo, children are an heritage of Jehovah,
And the fruit of the womb is His reward;
Like as arrows in the hand of a mighty man,
Even so are the sons of our youth;
Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of
them,
They shall not be ashamed
When they speak with their enemies in the gate.

T. K. Cheyne (1883).

Except Jehovah build the house,
They labour in vain thereat that build it;
Except Jehovah keep the city,
The watchman waketh but in vain.
It is in vain for you to rise up early,

And sit down late,
To eat the bread of painfulness;
Surely He giveth His beloved sleep.
Behold children are a heritage of Jehovah,
The fruit of the womb is a reward.
As arrows in the hand of a mighty man,
So are the children of youth.
Happy is the man that has filled
His quiver therewith:
They shall not be ashamed when they speak
With enemies in the gate.

De Witt (1884).

If Jehovah build not the house,
They that build it toil thereat in vain;
If Jehovah keep not watch over the city,
In vain waketh the watchman.
It is vain for you, that are early to rise,
That go late to rest, that eat the bread of
sorrow;
For in their sleep, even thus He giveth to His
beloved.
Behold, children are a heritage from Jehovah,
The fruit of the womb is a reward.
As arrows in the hand of the valiant,
So are the sons of youth;
O, the blessedness of the man,
That hath filled his quiver with them!
They shall not come to shame,
When they speak with enemies in the gate.

It will be seen that the only important variation is in the last line of the first section of the Psalm. And on the right rendering of this exegetes are hopelessly divided. Mrs. Browning has consecrated our Biblical version by a beautiful poem, and it seems to have the weight of authority on its side. Mr. Cheyne adheres to it, as do Perowne and Jennings. Four Friends and Dr. De Witt agree with Luther in rendering the "while they sleep," which seems to make the better sense, but there are grammatical difficulties in the way.

We observe that Four Friends attempt a chronological arrangement of the Psalms, and add related parts of the Old Testament. Mr. Cheyne thinks a rearrangement impossible for want of data, and in some places he declares it impossible to ascertain the sense of the Hebrew text, while in others he accepts the bold amendments of Bickell. Dr. De Witt adheres to the present arrangement into five books, which is obscured and even hidden in our Bibles.

ILLUSTRERET VERDENSHISTORIE fra den aeldeste til den nyeste Tid. Hefte, 75-82. Kristiania, [Norway]: Alb. Cammermeyer.

These numbers bring this valuable history down to the overthrow of the second French Empire, and the unification of Germany. They contain some especially valuable chapters on the Scandinavian side of modern history in the forty years they cover. A fine specimen of terse writing is the account of our civil war in little more than ten pages, with portraits of Lincoln, Grant and Lee.

We are surprised to find the well-informed editors falling into the mistake of confounding the Tcherkesses or Circassians of the Western Caucasus with the Lesghians of the Eastern Caucasus, who fought so well and bravely under Schamyl. The blunder is not unimportant, for it leads the public to waste upon the brutal authors of the Bulgarian outrages much sympathy, which is not in the least deserved. They gave in to Russia without any manly resistance, while the Lesghians held Russia at bay for half a century. Thus Mr. Ruskin, in one of his early works, speaks of England's great sin in allowing the Russians to expatriate "the noble Circassian nation," evidently with the story of Schamyl and his Murids in his mind. But he is excusable since even such works of reference as the ninth edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* falls into the same blunder. Indeed, the only works of reference where we have the matter stated correctly are Appleton's *Encyclopedia* and W. Herbst's *Encyklopädie der Neuere Geschichte*.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

The new volume of "The Statesman's Year Book" is much the fullest of any num-

ber of the series. The new editor, Mr. J. Scott Keltie, is doing his work very effectively, and in his care this *vide mecum*, not only of the statesman, but of the journalist, teacher and whoever needs to have a condensed statement of the world's affairs at hand for instant and constant reference, is more indispensable than ever. The summaries of Egypt, Italy, Russia and some of the British colonies have been largely recast, and throughout the volume the statistical matter has been renewed, added to and, in many instances, rearranged. This is the twenty-second annual publication of the "Year Book." (MacMillan & Co., London and New York.)

Another important book of reference, though one of a more special and localized sort, is Messrs. P. Blakiston, Son & Co.'s "Medical Directory" for 1885. The publishers state that this number of the "Directory" contains more than double the amount of material in the issue for 1884, and it is believed that the work is as nearly complete as it is possible to make a volume of the kind. The scope of the book includes Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Delaware and the southern half of New Jersey. The list of Philadelphia physicians is given—we will not say with especial care, for the same carefulness is seen in all parts of the book—but with especial particularity. Among the details with each city name are given, wherever procurable, the address, date of graduation and college, office hours, specialties of practice, if any, and institutions or organizations with which the person is connected. In other cities and principal towns—such as Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Camden and Wilmington, addresses are furnished with the names. With this there are lists of druggists and dentists and a summarized account of hospitals, dispensaries, reformatories, nurses, Homes, veterinary associations, etc., etc., in the entire territory traversed, with the names of managers and medical staffs. A section of the work relates further to medical associations and to laws relating to physicians, druggists and dentists. The book is admirable in design and execution, and the publishers are to be complimented upon it in the warmest terms. The names of the editors should, by all means, have been given.

"Dean Stanley with the Children" is a "juvenile" of a good kind, which Messrs. D. Lothrop & Co. have issued in attractive form. It is in three parts, I., a sketch of the good dean, by Mrs. Frances A. Humphrey; II., a description of his manner in the pulpit, by Canon Farrar, and III., five of Dean Stanley's Sermons to Children. The dean had a great "faculty" and fondness for discourses of this nature, and there is much charm in these little sermons. They are entitled "The Children's Psalms," "Sick Children," "St. Christopher," "The Children's Creed" and "Talitha Cumi." Mrs. Humphrey's sketch is well written, and the book, as a whole, is an agreeable relief to the everlasting stores of fiction, which most people appear to think is the only food that children can digest.

"The Peanut Plant," by B. W. Jones, of Virginia (Orange Judd Company, 1885), is a small publication of no small interest. The scientific points in the early pages might have been better stated. A better etymology than that given for *Arachis* is surely possible. On page 7 we are told that no other biguminous plant has a subterranean seed; but this is inconsistent with the facts noted at the foot of page 9. The connection of the name "pindar" with the *pienda* of the West Indies is not noticed. The practical part of this brochure seems to us most excellent. Those who know the peanut only as the darling of the gallery gods will be surprised to learn how to make

peanut coffee, peanut chocolate, peanut oil, peanut soap, peanut bread and peanut hay.

The *Asclepiad* is a quarterly medical publication written solely by the hand of the well-known Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London. Its author is an able student of physiology and therapeutics, and has for many years given special attention to the action of alcoholics on the human system, and to the effects of the various anæsthetics. On the former subject his opinions are independent and strongly held. However widely others may differ from him, all must agree that his writings are infused with the noblest humanitarian principles. In this respect, at least, the medical profession as a whole is a long way behind him.

"The Philosophy of a Future State," by C. Davis English, professes to be "a brief demonstration of the untenability of current speculations." It contains nothing very new. "Complete agnosticism is the position assumed" (to use his own words) by the writer. It is not by any means the end of controversy on this great subject.

"The Tobacco Remedy" (Orange Judd Company, New York) is a modest pamphlet by Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina. It contains a large number of facts which go to show that tobacco is a remedy of great value in the treatment of a wide range of diseases. That tobacco has a real remedial value, too long neglected, we have no doubt. To the order Solanaceæ, in which it is placed, belong a large number of valuable medicinal plants. Tobacco is, however, not a remedy to be used recklessly. Even when applied to the surface of the body it sometimes causes alarming symptoms of depression.

"Mental Overwork," by Dr. Charles K. Mills (Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, 1885), is the Toner lecture for 1884, delivered in Washington. It is a publication of rare value, correct in literary form and sound in its statements of the scientific points involved.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

"Dr. Oldmixon" is the title of Dr. Hammond's new novel in the Appleton's press.

The Century Company have broken ground on Fourth avenue, corner of Astor place, New York, where they are about to erect a large building for their publishing business.

The life of George Eliot has appeared in the Tauchnitz series. The first English edition is being already sought after by collectors.

The *Nation* compiles this bibliography of Messrs. Scribner's "Stories by American Authors": "In all, the series embraced fifty-seven stories by fifty-two writers, nineteen of whom were ladies. One story was reprinted from an out-of-print book; another was written, or wholly rewritten, for this series; five were taken from daily papers and two from the departed weekly *Fiction* and *Swinton's Story Teller*, while one came from an English magazine. The remaining forty-seven were republished from the American monthly magazines—two from *Appleton's*, two from the *Galaxy*, three each from *Putnam's* and the *Overland*, four from *Lippincott's*, five from *Harper's*, nine from the *Atlantic*, and seventeen from *Scribner's* and the *Century*.

The story of the greater part of Lord Lytton's new poem, "Glenaverril; or, the Metamorphoses," is laid in London. Parliamentary life and statesmanship are prominent in the plot.

The *National Republican* of Washington has been sold to a syndicate, represented by Mr. Elias W. Fox, of St. Louis, as purchaser. The price paid was \$50,000.

A new comic paper, modeled after the style of *Puck*, has just been started in Cincinnati. It is called *Sam, the Searamouch*, and is edited by Peter G. Thompson.

General John D. Imboden, who, with other ex-Confederate Generals, will contribute to the *May Century*, was one of three officers appointed to examine into the condition, transportation and commissariat of the Confederate army after the battle of Bull Run, and report upon the reasons why the success of that fight was not followed up by an attack on Washington.

Prof. George Ebers has undertaken a memoir of his friend, the late Richard Lepsius, the Egyptologist, whose diaries and papers have been placed in his hands for that purpose.

Hawthorne is said to be more widely read in the South than in any other section. James and Howells are favorites at Boston, but not in New York. Western romances, even of the Bret Harte school, are read in the East, while Eastern novels are in demand from St. Louis to Chicago. Fifth avenue stories and society sketches are popular with the uncultured natives of the real West. The West, too, affects the classics, and, above all, the two English authors whose works find the readiest sale among them are Thackeray and Dickens, with the former as favorite. Dickens and Thackeray have more readers to-day in the West than in the East.

The ex-Empress Eugenie's "Recollections From My Life" will appear about the middle of this month.

Baedecker, the guide-book publisher, has sent the Egyptologist, Prof. August Eisehl, to Egypt on a commission to prepare on the spot a trustworthy guide book to that country.

M. Taine's "Origines de la France Contemporaine" is coming out in a German translation. As might be imagined from the tone of the book, it meets with favorable consideration.

Mrs. Jackson's novel, "Ramona," is in its tenth thousand, and is now selling at the rate of about 1000 a week. Among other letters received by the publishers is one from Jean Ingelow, who says that she had read "Ramona" "with great interest," and adds: "This, no doubt, may be considered a book with a purpose, and it is sad to see how hard was the measure dealt out to the Indians; but Americans are not the only 'whites' who have this kind of thing to answer for! It is a beautiful story, and seems to break new ground."

Sir Henry Thompson, the well-known English surgeon, is the author of the novel "Charley Kingston's Aunt," which was recently published under the *nom de plume* of "Penn Oliver."

Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., of New York, have been engaged by General Grant to publish his forthcoming book, entitled "Personal Reminiscences." The book will be in two volumes of about 500 pages each, and will be sold by subscription.

"The Life of N. P. Willis," by Professor H. A. Beers, of Yale College, will be speedily added to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s "American Men of Letters."

The *Publishers' Weekly* has these remarks on a subject that has been lately exciting much interest among booksellers: "A chronic war is raging the country over between the bookstores and the bazars—or the dry goods houses which make great shows of book sales at cheap prices as a specialty. It is necessary to recognize that the public will not consider that a bookstore has any vested rights in the pockets of the public. The bookstore must hold its own by making itself useful to the public, by offering superior facilities for buying books of any kind at

fair prices, which even on the catch-penny lines do not present so great contrast to those of the bazars as to make the dear public believe that the bazars are their best friends and the booksellers their mortal enemies. Unfortunately, in saying this, we run at once against the difficulty which the bookseller himself encounters in the fact that long lines of popular books are put forward by publishers at prices which the bookseller himself does not expect and is not expected to get. This is a premium on the whole bazar business for which the publishers are directly responsible. So long as the bazars can advertise "Publisher's price \$2—our price 70 cents," the regular bookstore must be at a disadvantage, and publishers are cutting their own throats by such a system of prices. If publishers and retailers could only be waked up to the nonsense of making or asking discounts which are in themselves an advertisement of humbug, publishers and retailers both would be better off, year's end to year's end. Unhappily, none of the trade seem to have the bravery to meet the real issue, and the so-called irregulars on the publishing side and the bazars on the retail side are every day getting the better of the regular trade, wholesale and retail, in the eyes of the public, upon whom it must directly depend for their support. It is better to look the actual facts in the face."

There will be seventeen volumes in the Ashburton edition of Carlyle's works which the Lippincott Company is bringing out. The first volume, containing part of the "French Revolution," has just appeared.

The fifth volume of Professor Mommsen's "History of Rome," which has just appeared in Germany, is being translated into English by Professor Dickson.

The new convenient edition of Shakespeare, which for some time Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have been preparing, is finally ready.

Dealing with the difficulty experienced in deciding the exact sizes of books, which at present vary, in consequence of the want of uniformity in the dimensions of paper, the Associated Librarians of Great Britain, at a recent conference, fixed upon the following uniform and arbitrary rules for measurement and description:

Large folio.....	La. fol.....	Over 18 inches
Folio.....	Fol.....	Below 18 "
Small folio.....	Sm. fol.....	" 13 "
Large quarto.....	Large 4to.....	" 15 "
Quarto.....	4to.....	" 11 "
Small quarto.....	Sm. 4to.....	" 8 "
Large octavo.....	La. 8vo.....	" 11 "
Octavo.....	8vo.....	" 9 "
Small octavo.....	Sm. 8vo.....	" 8 "
Duodecimo.....	12 mo.....	" 8 "
Decimo octavo.....	18 mo.....	" 6 "
Minimo.....	Mo.....	Below 6 "

The above arrangement may have its merits as far as librarians are concerned, but it seems to be too indefinite and arbitrary for acceptance by publishers or booksellers.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton announce that they have sold 15,000 copies of Rev. William M. Thayer's book on Abraham Lincoln, "From Log Cabin to White House," and that it is still selling. It has moreover been translated into half a dozen European tongues, in which it is estimated 200,000 copies have been sold.

Rev. John S. Moffatt has now completed the memoirs of his father, the eminent missionary. It will contain portraits of Rev. Dr. Moffatt taken at different periods of his life.

The Berlin Royal Library is to receive necessary enlargements. This institution receives gratis a copy of every book or pamphlet printed in Prussia and expends no less than \$25,000 a year annually in the purchase of books in foreign languages.

Among recent Bismarckian literature, "Prince Bismarck From 1815 to 1885," by Herr Wohlgenuth, and "Germany's Imperial Chancellor from 1865 to 1885," command attention abroad.

On May 9th, the anniversary of the birth of John Brown, Messrs. Roberts Brothers will publish the old man's "Life and Letters," edited by Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord. The volume will comprise 450 pages, more than one-half of which will be Brown's own letters, covering the last twenty-five years of his life. Several portraits will be given, with a view of the house at Torrington, Conn., in which Brown was born.

To the list of royal authors, recently printed in THE AMERICAN, may be added yet another name. The Princess Theresa, of Bavaria, a daughter of Prince Leopold, and consequently a cousin of the King, has just published her "Sketches and Impressions of a Tour in Russia."

A wealthy Greek gentleman, settled in England, M. P. Vallinos, has offered £40,000 for the erection of a separate building for the national library at Athens, at present housed under the same roof as the University. The work will commence at once.

"The Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte," by Eugene L. Didier, which was published by Charles Scribner's Sons and went through repeated editions in a short time, has been translated into French by Professor A. O. Munro and published in Paris. An Italian edition by the same translator will soon follow.

Miss Murfree, ("Charles Egbert Craddock,") is thus alluded to by the Boston correspondent of the Hartford *Courant*: "Few ladies have had more attention in society here. Miss Murfree is an interesting person in social life, conversing with ease and, of course, much intelligence. She has a decided southwestern accent, which on the lips of a person of culture is very agreeable to the New England ear."

The same correspondent adds: "Mr. George W. Cable is reading in Boston again. I sought out the scenes of his stories while in New Orleans. The French quarter of that city is changing, apparently, and is not as distinctive now as I expected to find it. Still one passes through a quaint old French alley but a short distance from Canal street, and if the people are not quite as peculiar as I expected to find them, there is still much to remind one who is interested in Mr. Cable's sketches of the early Creole life. Madame "Delphine's" house was pointed out to me and other places which these sketches of Mr. Cable have immortalized. There is enough in the French market just beyond this to furnish a letter in itself; but that description has been often made New Orleans, as a whole, is not quite as distinctive a city as I expected to find it. The people do not like Mr. Cable very well. They think his literary success has turned his head away from them, and that he is now more a Northerner than one of themselves."

The May number of *Harper's Magazine* promises to be very strong in its stories. Miss Woolson's story of "East Angels" grows in interest as it proceeds; and "At the Red Glove," the anonymous story, illustrated from sketches made at Berne, the scene of the story, by Mr. Reinhart, draws to its close. The short stories include "Constance Royal," a strongly dramatic story, told in three pages, by Jeanie Spring Peet, a humorous love story set forth in "Passages from the Diary of a Hong-Kong Merchant," by F. J. Stimson ("J. S. of Dale"), and a charming story by Lucy C. Lillie, with a full-page illustration by C. D. Weldon.

There seems to be three "oldest churches in America"—one at Tadousac, on the St. Lawrence, one at St. Augustine, Florida, one

at Espanola, New Mexico. Each has its champions, and the writer of a paper in the forthcoming May *Harper's* on "Espanola and its Environs," naturally favors the latter. The paper itself, written and illustrated by Birge Harrison, is an interesting study of that old Mexican town and of the pueblos in its vicinity.

Another of the charming illustrations to Wordsworth's sonnets by Mr. Alfred Parsons will appear in the May *Harper's*. The *Pull Moll Gazette* characterizes Mr. Parsons as now "the first landscape painter of England." He is still a young man and is known to many Americans through the *Damon* and *Pythias* friendship between Mr. E. A. Abbey and himself.

ART NOTES.

The sale of the Claghorn collection of prints was the noticeable event of this week in art circles. It is felt in this city that as the collection was made here, and as this city has little enough to boast of in the way of artistic treasures, it is a great pity that the city could not have retained this fine monument of the life work of a man so thoroughly a representation of the highest and best qualities of Philadelphia citizenship. But it seemed quite hopeless to attempt keeping the collection together here, and so it had to be sold. Apart from the regret above indicated, the transaction was a creditable one to all concerned—creditable to Mr. J. Raymond Claghorn in that he took the responsibility of making a great sacrifice in order to dispose of the collection in its entirety, and creditable to Mr. Robert Garrett in that he was ready to spend so large a sum as \$150,000 in securing for Baltimore an artistic endowment that can never be duplicated.

The Claghorn collection is very rich in fine examples of the great masters, the Rembrandts, for example, being the best set in this country, and the Seymour Haydens being fuller and more complete than Mr. Hayden's own set. The main value of Mr. Claghorn's work, however, is in its historic importance. The rise, progress and development of the art of engraving is abundantly and judiciously illustrated in it from the days of Raimondi to the present hour. The various styles and schools of engraving that have flourished in different periods are shown by consecutive series of prints brought together during years of careful and costly research. The different periods of the distinguished artists are followed with similar faithful study, and even many celebrated prints are pursued through every stage, from the first trial proof to the last "ghost" of the plate. The historic value of such a collection can hardly be appreciated, much less overestimated; and herein is seen the necessity for keeping the prints together, each having greater worth in its sequent place than it could possibly have separated from its fellows in the series.

Mr. Alex. M. Chalder is making favorable progress with his equestrian statue of Gen. Meade, and, notwithstanding the accidents and incidents which are unavoidable in the inception of so great a work, he already has it well in hand. The horse is nearly finished, so far as settling the action and the treatment of the masses are concerned, and the surface modeling is so far forward that whatever details are now studied out remain in place so much accomplished. The proportions are colossal, one-half larger than life, modeled on an animal sixteen hands high. It is a grand brute, full of force and spirit, intelligent and fine, but strong, massive and enduring, a fit charger to bear a hero in battle.

Some of our artists might find amusement, if not instruction, in the criticisms of the

press on their pictures at the New Orleans Exhibition. Philadelphia seems to have done better by the Exhibition than any other part of the country, and the contributors from here receive the lion's share of attention, not always judiciously bestowed. Mr. De Crano, for example, comes in for the following: "No. 147. Juliet, by F. F. De Crano, of Philadelphia, presenting Shakespeare's queen of sweethearts as she drinks the soporific draught. There is nothing excellent in this picture, except the painting of the fabric of the dress. The face is ugly and sour-looking." Mr. DeCrano can offset this against the wise remark made by one of our papers when his Juliet was exhibited here, to the effect that the mere representation of a sweet, pretty face was not the only requirement in portraying Shakesperian heroines. This artist, however, will be rather more interested in the following from the *Picayune*: No. 25. The Crucifixion, by F. F. DeCrano. This is rather a sweet and pleasing representation of the passion of the Lord. The figure is attenuated, somewhat in the style of Overbeck; the expression of the face is sad and pitiful. It is the death of the meek and much-suffering one, and not, as the Roman soliders declared, "a God dieth." The theme, treated in a reverent and tender manner, awakens sympathy. All the flesh shadows are warm browns, unusual for death tints. Mr. Rothermel's "Christian Martyrs" is regarded as one of the great works of the exhibition, and is frequently mentioned in the highest terms. The following is from the paper above quoted: "No. 208. The 'Christian Martyrs,' by P. F. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, is a powerful picture, expressed with much sentiment and idealization. It represents a cell or prison under a gallery of a Roman amphitheatre. Through a grated door naked men can be seen fighting with lions, while the prisoners, men, women and children, are awaiting their turn to be thrown to the wild beasts. The various expressions of anxiety, horror, apprehension and despair on the various faces are shown with masterly skill, while the beautiful and tender woman, standing in the grasp of the rough soldier who is about to drag her to the lions, is indeed the heroine of faith. The picture tells its own story and is worthy of, next to Washington Allston, the greatest of American painters."

In the *Art Amateur*, for April, appears a reproduction of a Finisterre coast scene by Mr. G. Wharton Evans, painted last year, and also an illustration from the Salon catalogue of 1881, signed by a French painter, the two being almost identical except in one or two figures and some minor details. This may be very unfair to an honorable artist, and is the more likely to be as coming from French sources, where unfairness to American artists has been practiced before now. In black and white reproductions of two pictures of the same scene it would be the easiest matter in the world to make one look like a copy of the other. Indeed, it would be difficult to avoid so doing, since all the individuality of the painter and pretty much all the peculiarities of the picture are lost in print. Further, it may be said, if Mr. Evans were a copyist, he would hardly be likely to copy an illustration from a salon catalogue.

Speaking of the National Society of Arts, the New York branch of which was lately organized, the *Morning Herald*, of Utica, says: "The proposal ought to enlist the support of every artist and patron of art. The progress made by America in the creation and appreciation of works of art has been marvelous, and extremely creditable to a people who are often reviled as too much engaged in money making to pay much attention to the graces of mind and soul, fostered by the fine arts. * * * Suppose that

the art association of this city, which not many years ago had such an excellent exhibition, should be endowed with new life by the formation of itself into a branch of this national art association."

Paris has a society of somewhat similar character, which has been doing good work for several years. It is called Société des Amis des Monuments Parisiens, and it has been established to care for the artistic monuments of Paris, and guard the "monumental physiognomy" of the city. It has been successful in protecting the Porte Saint Denis from further dilapidation, and has discovered an arcade with four niches containing statues, the work, hitherto unknown, of Philibert Delorme.

According to the *Critic* the Chautauqua Circle has developed an art annex to give lessons in drawing and painting by correspondence. Every branch is to be taught. The Director is Mr. Frank Fowler, the Committee of Award, Messrs. Swain Gifford, T. Moran and Will H. Low. The course is two years, and at the end of the course diplomas will be issued. Miss K. F. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J., is the Secretary.

"Three or four years ago," says a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "there was in the Paris Salon a very original painting which attracted universal attention. It was catalogued as 'The Young Girl and Death,' and represented a beautiful maiden, in whose ear a horrible spectre was whispering. It was signed Sarah Bernhardt, and that only increased public curiosity. Most of the critics, too, went to the trouble of writing long notices of the picture. Mme. Bernhardt sold it to a dealer for \$300; he sent it to America, and then it was forgotten. But one day Sarah received a large case, accompanied by a letter in which the writer expressed himself as follows: 'As a souvenir of the deep impression made upon me by your great talent, please accept this token of my satisfaction.' The case contained 'The Young Girl and Death,' for which the donor had paid \$2400. Sarah did not know him, but she hung her painting up in her salon in the Rue Fortuny, where she still had her mansion. Last January the painting, with the rest of her belongings, was brought to the hammer to satisfy the least patient of her creditors. The sale was very little talked of beforehand, and a few brokers shared the spoils of Theodora among themselves. 'The Young Girl and Death' was knocked down for \$42, and is on sale at a store in the Rue Valmy. The price the broker asks for it is \$672, which proves that in the picture business a few transactions suffice to realize big profits."

THE BALLADE OF A GIRTON REFORMER.

A sculptor should have seen thy face last night,
O warrior maiden, who would'st fain er gage
The world of human woe in hopeless fight,
And with our myriad tyrants battle wage;
Those large, dark eyes on fire with sacred rage,
The nostril winged, the cheek incarnadine;
For he might stamp for us that anger fine
In marble frost, as keen, as pure, as cold,
As are that kindling soul and brain of thine,
Thou daughter of Diana, fair and bold!
Methought that in some forest still and bright
I lay, in blest Arcadia's twilight age,
When suddenly, in flying raiment white,
A form sped through that bosky hermitage,
With panting breast no pity could assuage,
A virgin-huntress of the ancient line.
Who raised her boxwood bow, and made incline
Her pointed arrow to my heart. Behold!
'Twas only thou—indignant, flushed, divine—
Thou daughter of Diana, fair and bold!
Alas! thy hopes and holy angers light
But tamely on my spirit, sadly sage;
I have seen too many a red-cross maid and knight
Start dauntless on this perilous pilgrimage,

And fall, close-netted in the Foiler's cage;
The powers of madness in this world combine
With tricks undreamed of at thy woodland shrine;

Thy silver armor is too frail and old;
Yet none the less does thy pure courage shine,
Thou daughter of Diana, fair and bold!

ENVOI.

Princess, I praise thy prowess feminine!
Such was the maidens' in the Age of Gold!
Still seize, like them, the spear, still drag the vine

Away from sandals that its rings entwine,
Thou daughter of Diana, fair and bold!

—Edmund Gosse, in the *Independent*.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN ENGLAND.

London Letter of Robert Laird Collier's.

The average age of marriage in the upper middle class is about 22 for the woman and about 27 for the man. It would be rather later than earlier than this. The motives for this deferment of marriage are most commendable, but the results of it are appallingly bad. It is the ambition of the young man to bring his wife into the same style of living as that from which he takes her. One's social standing in England almost wholly depends on one's ability to keep up appearances and to keep "in the swim." This means somewhat large expenditures, and the habit of entertaining, which is a necessary and constant part of the domestic life. Taking a bride to a boarding house or into apartments is happily unknown in that land of "home, sweet home." It would be deemed a social disgrace for a man to marry before he was able to support an establishment.

And on the part of the woman it would be deemed equally shameful for her to marry before she was capable of managing and directing economically a household. She and her family would all alike deem themselves disgraced if she should marry and set up housekeeping without domestic training. If a girl has been off to school—perhaps on the continent, for the study of the languages and music—it is not supposed she has acquired a knowledge of housekeeping before she is at least 22. For a young woman to marry and set up housekeeping and then to confess to her husband that she was not mistress of the situation would be, in effect, to say that she was an impostor, perhaps an adventurer. Every well-bred young woman in Great Britain is supposed to be trained in all the branches of domesticity, and she is a good housekeeper. She does not expect to marry and to go into a boarding house and to hang her hands in idleness. She is married to give the man she loves a home, and if she cannot do this, if he wishes it, she has deceived him. This would be the plain English of it from an English point of view.

And now I come to a very dark and lamentable side of this matter when I state the exact fact as to the results of young men deferring marriage until they are well nigh 30 years of age. The heat and passion of youth begin to wane, and it is feared that they begin to consider the material rather than the affectional aspects of the matrimonial estate. In short, that marriage become mercenary. But sadder yet is just that phase of social evil to which, I take it, Professor Huxley had reference when speaking of certain classes in English society. The young men of the nobility and of the wealthier classes are none too chaste and this unchastity is rather winked at than deemed a ground of social ostracism. Alliances, out of wedlock, are formed and maintained, and these must be arranged with before the young man

can safely marry when the occasion comes when he wishes to do so. Instances are not unknown where in the case of even illustrious statesmen two families are maintained, the children of one family born in and the other out of wedlock. The courtesan has a recognized and distinct place in English upper-class life, unknown, thank God, to our American society.

The man is the king in the English household, and the wife is only the prime minister. There is no confusion or overlapping of authority. The will of the husband is law. He has not only the place of honor but of ease. The arrangements of the house, the company entertained and the service employed all have respect to his wishes and to his convenience. The wife conducts the affairs of state for the king. She has her household and, more than likely, her personal allowance, and she renders a strict account of stewardship either weekly or monthly.

The wife's personal expenditures are less, much less, than the husband's. In many instances he will spend quite as much more on his dress as a man than she does as a woman, for the rule is the Englishman is the best dressed man and the Englishwoman is the worst dressed woman in the civilized world. Somehow or other this well-defined and dutifully-followed domestic order leads to great domestic peace and content. The English woman accepts this order as part of the order of the universe, and believes in it just as she does in the three estates of the realm. It is of divine ordinance. Her mother before her believed in her husband, loved him, bore him children, kept his house in purity and sweetness, and her children "rose up and called her blessed," and she has no aim and no ambitions higher than these. She may not have illustrious station or world-wide name, but she has lived a useful and a happy life. She is the joy of her husband, and she has been brave and has taught her children the three most useful virtues in all the moral catalogue. She has inspired them with courage; she has illustrated the sweetness of obedience, and she has so lived as to beget in them reverence for chaste womanhood.

DRIFT.

There is an organization in London for furnishing poor children with a dinner for a penny (two cents), and from a recent published report it seems to have proved a successful experiment, in a pecuniary as well as beneficent sense; so much so, in fact, that another society has undertaken to furnish dinners to poor children in the poorest and most populous part of London for half a penny. It is said that the children who take their meals at the penny establishment show a marked improvement in health, are more regular in attendance at school and accomplish better work in their studies than when they commenced their new regimen. It may interest philanthropists who are engaged in ameliorating the condition of the poor in our large cities to know the materials of which these dinners are composed. The bulk of the ingredients is, of course, vegetables and bread, potatoes and peas holding a prominent place. Both meat and milk are used in moderate quantity.

From the report just made it is calculated that each child receives about twelve or fifteen ounces of soup or other kind of nutriment each meal, and this quantity contains from one to one and a half ounces of meat. The children enjoy their dinners, and appreciate the kind attention they receive at their meals. When one considers how scanty and unpalatable is the food furnished to many poor children at their homes in the great cities, like London and New York, it is not

surprising that the poor neglected children thrive better, learn more at school, and are happier for a hot palatable dinner and a kind word from the attendants.

The last experiment of furnishing a half-penny dinner for the very poorest children from the most squalid parts of London has not been established long enough to determine if the receipts will meet the expenses, but it promises well, and the supporters of the enterprise are confident that it will nearly pay its way.

As many as 303 children were fed on the first day; the number has to average about 566. A choice within a certain limit is given, and care is taken to make the food agreeable and wholesome. The first course consists of a rich stew or bacon sandwiches, the second of bread and jam or bread and cheese. That the children find the dinner ample to satisfy their hunger is shown by the fact of their continued attendance and the little waste made. It is demonstrated that, with the cook's wages, cost of gas and implements excepted, there is no loss, and that they can be made self-supporting.

The penny and half-penny dinner associations of London suggest a plan which it seems might be advantageously adopted in our large cities, and, if conducted on the economic scale of the London societies, not only poor children, but unfortunate adults, might be relieved of much suffering without imposing any tax upon our benevolent citizens.

Any one wishing to know more of the penny dinner enterprise may obtain copies of a pamphlet on the subject from Messrs. Alexander & Shephard, 21 Castle street, Holborn, London. It is sold for one penny.

The most successful, and certainly the prettiest, song in the new comic opera, "The Mikado," by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, is the love-song of the tom-tit. It has already become popular, and its refrain has already become a catch-phrase. The song runs:

On a tree by a river a little tom tit
Sang "Willow, titwillow, titwillow!"
And I said to him, "Dicky-bird, why do you sit
Singing 'Willow, titwillow, titwillow?'
Is it weakness of intellect, birdie?" I cried,
"Or a rather tough worm in your little inside?"
With a shake of his poor little head he replied,
"Oh willow, titwillow, titwillow!"
He slapped at his chest, as he sat on that bough,
Singing "Willow, titwillow, titwillow!"
And a cold perspiration bespangled his brow,
Oh willow, titwillow, titwillow!
He sobbed and he sighed, and a gurgle he gave,
Then he threw himself into the billowy wave,
And an echo arose from the suicide's grave—
"Oh willow, titwillow, titwillow!"
Now I feel as sure as I'm sure that my name
Isn't willow, titwillow, titwillow!
That 'twas blighted affection that made him ex-
claim,
"Oh willow, titwillow, titwillow!"
And if you remain callous and obdurate, I
Shall perish as he did, and you will know why,
Though I probably shall not exclaim as I die,
"Oh willow, titwillow, titwillow!"

I made a little trip up in the Indian nation among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. I found a quiet little town, with about 1000 inhabitants, most of them akin to Indians, and many of the white people from Georgia. A very intelligent Baptist minister, who has been living there thirty-six years, told me all about things, and informed me that no white man could occupy any lands in the nation unless he had a license to trade or had intermarried with the Indians. He showed me his own house and grounds, and when I asked him how he acquired the right, to my great surprise he answered: "Why I married an Indian!" He had children and grandchildren, and they impressed me with their fine forms and beautiful eyes and hair. My landlord was an old Georgian, and his educated Indian wife was a splendid specimen

of a wife and mother. The children were well mannered and smart and handsome.

Another gentleman told me he was teaching a school at one of the missions. He was an elderly gentleman, and they called him doctor, and as he was very communicative, I ventured to ask him if the grand children of these inter-marriages of whites with Indians were healthy and vigorous. He smiled at me and said: "Well, yes, I think so—mine are." Shortly afterward his Indian wife came into the store, and was introduced. That night the Rev. Dr. Wright called on me. He is a full-blooded Choctaw—a Presbyterian minister of gentle manners and fine intelligence. Here are the Cherokees, and Creeks, and Choctaws and Chickasaws in this Territory, and they all live in good, comfortable houses, and have schools and churches, and many of them would ornament any society, however cultivated. There are no distilleries in the nation, no saloons, no gambling houses, and when a disturber of the public peace intrudes himself there he is promptly suppressed and expelled. They have a better government to-day than any in the States. When a white man wants to be a trader in any of their towns, he has got to get a recommendation from ten leading citizens, and then his petition goes to the governor or chief, and if it is approved by him it is sent to Washington city to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.—"Bill Arp" in *Atlanta Constitution*.

A letter from Dresden states that Raphael's "Madonna di San Sisto" has been subjected to a cleaning process, consisting in the complete removal of the old varnish and the substitution of new. There has not been interference with the original colors. Titian's picture of the "Tribute Penny" has been similarly restored. In this a certain increased brightness of color has been noticed in some spots; but the critics suggest that this may be caused by a diminution of the quantity of varnish.—*St. James Gazette*.

The Empress of Austria, who has been residing for the last month at Zandvoort, near Haarlem, leaves Holland next week for Heidelberg, where she will stay till the end of April at the well-known Schloss Hotel, on the brow of the beautiful wooded hills above the ruins, the whole of which establishment has been engaged for her exclusive occupation. The Empress is attended by a suite of nearly sixty persons. She has derived much benefit from the treatment of Dr. Metzger, of Amsterdam, and has greatly enjoyed her cruises in Lord Alfred Paget's yacht, Santa Cecilia, which was hired for her use during her stay at Zandvoort.—*London World*.

The Sikhs engaged outside Suakim do not appear to have used the steel quoits which they wear round their puggarees, and which form a terrible weapon at close quarters. Like Goldsmith's chest, they are contrived a double debt to pay—a symbol of their religion and an engine of destruction. The Fifteenth (Cordianas) are a specially fine body of men, their height averaging five feet nine inches. Luckier than their comrades of the British Grenadiers, their wives and families have been sent back by government care to their native villages, where they will have all due attention paid them.—*London World*.

It appears from observations made in France that the development of vegetable life is retarded by an average of nearly four days for each additional 100 yards of altitude. The arrival of the chimney swallow is delayed about two days for each increase of 100 yards in height.

Love was playing hide and seek
And we deemed that he was gone.
Tears were on my withered cheek
For the setting of the sun;
Dark it was, around, above,
But he came again, my love!
Chill and drear in wan November.
We recall the happy Spring,
While bewildered we remember
When the woods began to sing
All alive with leaf and wing,
Leafless lay the silent grove;
But he came again, my love!
And our melancholy frost
Woke to radiance in his rays
Who wore the look of one we lost
In the far-away dim days;
No prayer, we sighed, the dead may move.
Yet he came again, my love!
Love went to sleep, but not forever,
And we deemed that he was dead;
Nay, shall aught avail to sever
Hearts who once indeed were wed?
Garlands for his grave we wove,
Yet he came again, my love!

—*Songs of Heights and Depths, by the Hon. Rollin Noel.*

The forests of the United States comprise 412 species of trees, belonging to 158 genera. Of these, forty-eight genera and sixty species are peculiar to Florida.

A botanical phenomenon was witnessed on the shore of Todos Santos Bay, lower California, where an apple tree blossomed and bore large perfect fruit on its trunk, an inch from the ground.

PRESS OPINION.

APPOMATTOX.
The N. Y. Times.

Twenty years ago this day occurred the historic scene of Appomattox. General Lee's army, reduced to 35,000 men, had been forced to retreat from Richmond westward, and owing to General Meade's energetic pursuit and the daring advance of General Sheridan's cavalry upon the southern lines of railway communication, it was cut off from supplies, constantly harassed and finally surrounded. On the night of April 6, 1865, General Lee's officers, after a consultation around their bivouac fires, desired General Pendleton to express to him their conviction that the prolongation of the struggle would involve a needless sacrifice of life, inasmuch as a surrender was inevitable. On the next morning General Grant formally proposed negotiations for a capitulation, and receiving on the following day a favorable reply, immediately offered to accept a surrender on the single condition that the officers and men laying down their arms should be disqualified for taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged as prisoners of war. So generous were the terms that General Lee, while denying that the supreme emergency had yet arisen, consented to appoint a meeting for the next morning between the picket lines of the two armies, at which the general situation might be discussed. This appointment was not kept, General Grant replying that he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace. Later in the day, April 9th, General Lee asked for an immediate meeting; the two Commanders had a brief consultation, and the terms of surrender were adjusted without difficulty. This was Appomattox.

The heroic soldier whose fame was crowned by that great achievement twenty years ago has been fighting for many weeks as hopeless a battle as that in which General Lee's dispirited and famished, but not demoralized, followers were then engaged.

Racked by the torments of merciless disease, he has endured the hardness like a brave soldier, bearing his sufferings with cheerfulness and resignation, and displaying the same resolute courage and invincible will which were his distinguishing characteristics during his campaigns. His sick room has witnessed triumphs of self-conquest, self-repression and quiet endurance worthy of the hero of Appomattox. The same generosity and thoughtfulness for others which shaped his negotiations with General Lee have been evinced in the weary veteran's daily greetings and messages to his friends and in the gentle courtesies bestowed upon all who enter the sick room. There has been no sign of impatience; no sound of murmuring. On the eve of Appomattox the old soldier sighs for peace, but is brave and resolute still.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

The N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Hiram Atkins, the leading and well-known Democratic editor of Vermont, appears in a recent interview in *The Washington Post*, the organ of Mr. Cleveland's administration, to explain the appointment of Mr. Phelps to the first mission in the gift of the government. Mr. Atkins spoke as the ardent friend, personal and political, of Mr. Phelps. This extract from what he said possesses genuine interest:

Post reporter—To what influence do you attribute his appointment? Of course it is far beyond the claims of your State in a political point of view?

Mr. Atkins—Yes, that is true, but for many years Mr. Phelps has been one of the closest of Mr. Bayard's personal friends. Mr. Bayard has been his ideal of a statesman. In '76, when we were all solid for Tilden, Mr. Phelps earnestly favored the nomination of Mr. Bayard. In 1880 we voted every time for Hancock, and yet Mr. Phelps was just as solid for Bayard. In 1884, while Vermont was for Cleveland, the voice of Mr. Phelps was for Bayard. He knew and appreciated him highly. Mr. Bayard knew Mr. Phelps as well, and seems to have appreciated him as highly, and that is doubtless the reason why the position was tendered him.

This seems to be quite authoritative. We have at last got at the solid truth and bottom facts of the case. Mr. Phelps was appointed Minister to England simply because he had been in three consecutive campaigns, those of '76, '80 and '84, steadily and enthusiastically for Mr. Bayard as a Presidential candidate. Probably this is the first time in our diplomatic history that the English Mission has been used to pay not the political debt of a party, but an individual personal obligation of a defeated Presidential candidate who was afterward appointed Secretary of State. We have heard a great deal of late to the effect that a public office is a public trust, and no one has spoken more loudly or more frequently than Mr. Bayard in support of that worthy maxim. Now Mr. Bayard is put to the test, and, presto! change. All the leading statesmen of the Democratic party are thrown aside in a moment. Thurman is conveniently forgotten. Horatio Seymour is ignored. Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts, is passed by with contempt. General McClellan is coldly overlooked. Pinkney White is not thought of. Abram S. Hewitt is ignored. McDonald is offered only the inhospitable snows of Russia; and Pendleton is packed off to Germany. All the statesmen and heroes of the party are neglected that Mr. Bayard may compliment a Vermont lawyer, absolutely untried in public life, with the greatest place at the disposal of the administration. But Mr. Bayard feels justified in his judgment. He knows Mr. Phelps is the right man. He is

perfectly sure that a man who, like Mr. Phelps, could discern Mr. Bayard's transcendent fitness for the Presidency has a soundness of judgment to be trusted in all places and on all subjects.

It was the elder Weller, we believe, who wished his lively stable friend to take care of his wife's will when probated, on the ground that "a man who can form an accurate judgment of a horse can form an accurate judgment of anything." There was assuredly no public trust on Mr. Phelps' part. He got his pay right down the moment Mr. Bayard got hold of Federal patronage and could use it to reward his personal friends. But we submit to Mr. Bayard a practical politician, which he evidently aspires to be, that the English mission is too high pay for a small delegation like that of Vermont, which is unable, in the end, to deliver the Electoral vote.

MR. HENRY IRVING.

The N. Y. Sun.

A number of prominent gentlemen of this and other cities entertained Mr. Henry Irving at dinner last evening at Delmonico's. It was designed to be at once a leave-taking of the actor and a testimonial of the good will that he has won of us and of the excellent consideration in which we have learned to hold him. The dinner was as good as such a dinner can be, and the speeches were appropriate and fitting to the occasion, wise, witty and as remote from tediousness as might be, while Mr. Irving's acknowledgment was, as have been all his public utterances here, in excellent taste and most pertinent in matter.

Our stage has known Mr. Irving now for a year, and it will know him no more. He returns to London proof against the pecuniary and other allurements of this country, although he has found the one in a degree which the English theatre does not admit and speaks of the other in a way that leaves no room for doubt that we have made a very lasting and grateful impression upon him. He says that he has a mission to perform in his own theatre in London, and that its importance, added to the duties which he owes his calling in his own country, forbids his coming again among us.

Mr. Irving may never again tread our boards, but his influence will not leave them. His visit to this country has been so potent for the good of our stage that it marks a new era in our dramatic representations. He has shown us what cultivation can do, in what direction the standard of dramatic excellence lies, and what are the methods and principles whereby to seek its attainment. Our public has been too eager for and too appreciative of what he has set before it to be hereafter content with what it had before. He has attuned it to a loftier key, and that by reason of his influence and his teaching there is a new and brilliant future for our higher drama no one may doubt. For all this substantial benefit that he has wrought us we owe him no common debt, and he leaves our shores to-day assured of the warm and enduring regard of every lover of the dramatic art that we have. He has gathered his harvest, and he is heartily welcome to the generous sheaves that he carries home with him, particularly as we know that we in our turn shall reap far more richly from what he has sown.

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CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.
ASSETS, \$15,621,530.63.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER, AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully collected and duly remitted.

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JOSEPH ASHEROOK, Manager Insurance Dep't.

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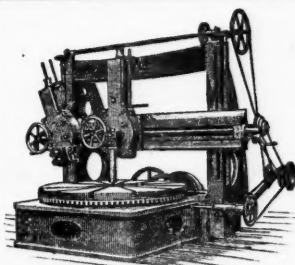
Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds,
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CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

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COLLECT INTEREST OR INCOME, and transact all other business authorized by its charter.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH-AMERICA,

No. 232 Walnut Street.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1794.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Capital, - - \$3,000,000.

Total Assets, 1st January, 1884, \$9,071,696.33.

Surplus over all liabilities, \$3,211,964.65.

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GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary.
EUGENE L. ELLISON, Assistant Secretary.

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308 and 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, \$400,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance and all
other claims, 852,970 25
Surplus over all liabilities, . . 551,548 96

Total Assets, January 1st, 1884,

\$1,804,519.21.

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JOHN WELSH, ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOHN T. LEWIS, JOHN P. WETHERILL,
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Elizabeth and Newark, 8.30, 9.30, 11 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove and Spring Lake, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Schooley's Mountains, Budd's Lake and Lake Hopatcong, 8.30 A. M., 3.45 P. M.

SUNDAY—New York and Trenton, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight. For Newark, 8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M. For Long Branch, 8.30 A. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street, 7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAY—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., 12.00 midnight.

Leave Newark, 8.50 A. M., 5.30 P. M.

Leave Long Branch, 7.56 A. M., 4.33 P. M.

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Parlor cars are run on all day trains, and sleeping cars on midnight trains, to and from New York.

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New York, Newark and Elizabeth, 8.20, 8.20, 8.20, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, 2.30, 2.50, 6.30 P. M.

Trenton, 5.10, 8.20, 9.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.30 P. M.

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